REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11 and 13-16 are pending in the application; Claims 1, 5, 9, 15 and 16 are amended; and Claims 4, 8 and 12 are canceled by the present amendment. Support for the amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and the drawings.[1] Thus, no new matter is presented.

In the Final Official Action dated June 30, 2005, Claim 15 was objected to because of a minor informality; Claims 1, 5, 9 and 13-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hanai et al. (EP 0640897, hereinafter "Hanai") in view of Porter et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,263,032, hereinafter "Porter"); Claims 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hanai, in view of Porter and in further view of Baik et al. (U.S. Patent 5,668,915, hereinafter "Baik"); and Claims 3, 7, and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hanai in view of Porter and Baik and in further view of Nishigaki et al. (U.S. Patent 5,907,365, hereinafter "Nishigaki").

In response to the objection to Claim 15, this claim is amended to properly depend from independent Claim 9, instead of Claim 5, as suggested in the outstanding Official Action.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 15 be withdrawn.

The Official Action rejected Claims 1, 5, 9, and 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hanai in view of Porter. Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 1, 5, 9 and 16 state novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

[1] See e.g., specification, canceled Claims 4, 8 and 12 and p. 36.

The present application relates to a method and system for correcting data provided by real-time-clock (RTC) in an information processing device using information retrieved from a broadcast signal. A memory is provided which stores the details of each correction procedure or attempted correction procedure, and this stored information can be used to adjust the recording start or end time or to adjust the time settings. The stored correction information can also be used to adjust the time information provided by an RTC in the absence of a received broadcast signal including time synchronization information.

Specifically, Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, an information processing apparatus, wherein

> ...when the detection unit fails to detect the predetermined information, the processor corrects the time information supplied from the clock based on a most recent result of the correction of the time information recorded in the memory..

The above noted feature, with the exception of the "most recent result", was previously recited in canceled Claims 4, 8 and 12. Accordingly, the subject matter recited in the canceled claims is incorporated into each of the pending independent claims, and the arguments presented below are applicable to independent Claims 1, 5, 9 and 16.

As admitted in the Official Action, the combination of Hanai and Porter fails to teach that "when the detection unit cannot detect the predetermined information the processor corrects the time information supplied from the clock based on the result of the correction of the time information recorded in the memory."[2] In an attempt to cure this deficiency in Hanai and Porter, the Official Action cites Baik and states that it would have been obvious to combine the above noted references to arrive at Applicant's claims. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion.

Baik describes a method of displaying time of a VCR including steps for checking whether current time data is received, determining states of the received current time data

[2] Final Official Action of June 30, 2005, p. 5.

corresponding to a duty cycle at times when the current time data is received and converting the determined logic states of the current time data to current time.[3] The current time is then superimposed on a video signal and the resultant superimposed signal is displayed.

However, Baik fails to teach or suggest correcting time information supplied from the clock based on a most recent result of the correction of the time information recorded in a memory, as recited in Claim 1.

In addressing this above noted claimed feature, the Official Action relies on col. 7, lines 50-63, and states that Baik "teaches that the internal clock is used when the current time transmitted in the video broadcasted signal is not received."[4] Specifically, as depicted in Fig. 5, Baik's time display method includes a step (101, 109 and 110) of advancing an internal clock if it is not determined at the first step that the current time data is not received, and converting the advanced clock into the current time.

However, while Baik may describe accessing an internal clock to adjust the current time, the reference fails to teach or suggest that time information ***recorded in a memory*** is accessed or used for such an adjustment. Further, Baik not only fails to correct the "current time" based time information recorded in the memory, but also fails to teach or suggest storing ***a most recent result of the correction of the time information in memory***, whatsoever. In contrast, Baik only describes the use of an internal clock to correct the "current time", as noted in the Official Action.

Therefore, none of Hanai, Porter, or Baik, neither alone, nor in combination, teach or suggest ***correcting the time information supplied from the clock based on a most recent result of the correction of the time information recorded in the memory***, as recited in the pending independent claims.

---

[3] Baik, Abstract.
[4] Final Official Action of June 30, 2005, p. 5.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn. For substantially the same reasons as given with respect to Claim 1, it is also submitted that independent Claims 5, 9 and 16 patentably define over Hanai and/or Porter and/or Baik.

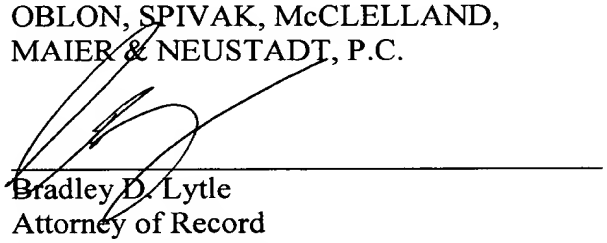
As discussed above, Hanai, Porter, and Baik, neither alone nor in combination teach or suggest the above distinguished features recited in the pending independent claims Likewise, Nishigaki fails to remedy the above-noted deficiencies, and therefore, none of the cited references, neither alone nor in combination, teach or suggest Applicants' Claims 3, 7 and 11 which include the above distinguished features by virtue of dependency. Therefore, the applied references fail to provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness with regard to any of these claims.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the rejection of Claims 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-11 and 13-16 is patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



Bradley D. Lytle
Attorney of Record
Registration No. 40,073

Andrew T. Harry
Registration No. 56,959

Customer Number
22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413 -2220
(OSMMN 06/04)

BDL/ATH/law
I:\ATTY\ATH\PROSECUTION\20'S\202552-US\202552 RCE AM 11.30.05.DOC